

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph beginning on line 14 of page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

An "olefin thermoplastic elastomer" used in the present invention refers to a thermoplastic elastomer in which the resin phase (hard segment), of the rubber phase (soft segment) and resin phase (hard segment) present in the thermoplastic elastomer, is composed of an olefin polymer such as polypropylene or polyethylene. Examples of commercially available products of olefin thermoplastic elastomers include, but are not limited to, ~~Milastomer~~ MILASTOMER manufactured by Mitsui Chemicals Inc., and so forth, and any product can be used provided it contains an olefin thermoplastic elastomer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 25 on page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

The "butyl rubber" used in the present invention refers to a synthetic rubber obtained by copolymerizing isoprene and isobutylene. Examples of commercially available butyl rubber products include, but are not limited to, ~~Butyl~~ BUTYL 065 manufactured by JSR Corporation and so forth, and any product can be used provided it contains a butyl rubber.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 with the following amended paragraph:

The "polyisobutylene" used in the present invention refers to a polymer of isobutylene. Examples of commercially available polyisobutylene products include, but are not limited to, ~~Vixtanex~~ VISTANEX manufactured by ExxonMobil Chemical and so forth, and any product can be used provided it contains polyisobutylene.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 2 of page 8 with the following amended paragraph:

The "tackifying resin" used in the present invention refers to a substance that has a function of giving tackiness to a thermoplastic elastomer by being blended into a thermoplastic elastomer. Although at least one of rosin resin, terpene resin, coumarone-indene resin, styrene resin, or aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic petroleum resin, etc. can be used as a tackifying resin, a rosin resin or rosin resin composed of a modified rosin resin is preferable, and a rosin ester resin in which the rosin resin has been glycerin esterified or pentaerythritol esterified is more preferable. A hydrogenated rosin ester resin is particularly preferable because of its satisfactory heat resistance and weather resistance. Examples of commercially available products of tackifying resins

include, but are not limited to [ , ] ~~Pine Crystal~~ the  
following hydrogenated rosin ester resins: PINE CRYSTAL KE100  
(~~hydrogenated rosin ester resin~~), KE311, Ester Gum ESTER GUM H  
or HP manufactured by Arakawa Chemical Industries, Ltd., or  
~~Pentalin~~ PENTALIN H, ~~Forall~~ FORALL 85 or ~~Forall~~ FORALL 105  
manufactured by Rika Hercules and so forth, and any product can  
be used provided it has a function that gives tackiness to  
thermoplastic elastomers.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 7 of page 9  
with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of oils used as a softening agent include paraffin  
oil, aromatic oil, naphthene oil, etc., and examples of  
commercially available products of oils used as a softening  
agent include ~~Nisseki Hisol~~ NISSEKI HISOL SAS manufactured by  
Nippon Petrochemicals and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 9  
with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of paraffin waxes used as a softening agent  
include paraffin wax, polyethylene wax, etc., and examples of  
commercially available products of paraffin waxes used as a  
softening agent include 125° ~~Paraffin~~ PARAFFIN manufactured by  
Nippon Petrochemicals company, Limited and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 17 of page 9 with the following amended paragraph:

The "low molecular weight polybutene" used as a softening agent refers to a liquid polybutene having an average molecular weight of about 200 to 5000, and examples of commercially available products of low molecular weight polybutenes used as softening agents include ~~Idemitsu Polybutene~~ IDEIMITSU POLYBUTENE manufactured by Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd., Nisseki Polybutene NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV100 or HV300 manufactured by Nippon Petrochemicals and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 25 of page 9 with the following amended paragraph:

The "low molecular weight polyisoprene" used as a softening agent refers to a liquid polyisoprene that is an isoprene polymer having a molecular weight of about several thousands to 60000, and examples of commercially available products of low molecular weight isoprenes used as a softening agent include Kuraprene KURAPRENE LIR manufactured by Kuraray Co., [[LTD]] Ltd. and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 9 and 10 with the following amended paragraph:

The "low molecular weight polyisobutylene" used as a softening agent refers to polyisobutylene having a viscosity-average molecular weight of about 5000 to 50000, and examples of commercially available products of low molecular weight polyisobutylenes used as a softening agent include ~~Tetra~~  
TETRAX 3T manufactured by Nippon Petrochemicals and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 3 of page 10 with the following amended paragraph:

The "low molecular weight poly- $\alpha$ -olefin" used as a softening agent refers to an alkene copolymer having a double bond at the terminal portion thereof, and examples of low molecular weight poly- $\alpha$ -olefins used as a softening agent include ~~Idemitsu Poly- $\alpha$ -Olefin~~ IDEMITSU POLY- $\alpha$ -OLEFIN manufactured by Idemitsu Kosan, and APAO manufactured by Ube Industries LTD and so forth.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 10 and 11 with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of the styrene block copolymer used in the present invention (molecular weight: 10,000 to 1,000,000) include styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymers (SIS), styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymers (SBS), styrene-ethylenebutylene-styrene block copolymers (SEBS), styrene-

ethylenepropylene-styrene block copolymers (SEPS), etc., and commercially available products of styrene block copolymers include, but are not limited to, Kraton KRATON G1657 (a styrene-ethylene butylene-styrene block polymer) manufactured by Kraton Polymer Japan and so forth, and any product can be used provided it is a block copolymer that contains styrene.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 3 of page 11 with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of the styrene random copolymer used in the present invention include styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) and so forth, and examples of commercially available products of styrene random copolymers include, but are not limited to, Dynalon DYNALON 1320P manufactured by JSR and so forth, and any product can be used provided it is a random copolymer that contains styrene.

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 with the following amended paragraph:

The "antioxidant" used in the present invention refers to a substance that prevents changes in adhesive strength and decreases in cohesive strength of a pressure-sensitive adhesive caused by oxidative deterioration. Examples of antioxidants

include phenol antioxidants, phosphite antioxidants, thioether antioxidants, etc., and at least one of these antioxidants can be comprised in the pressure-sensitive adhesive of the present invention as necessary within a range that does not impair the object of the present invention, such as at 5 parts by weight or less (based on 100 parts by weight of the styrene-isobutylene block copolymer or 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic elastomer composed of a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer and a styrene block copolymer or styrene random copolymer other than a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer). Examples of commercially available products of antioxidants include, but are not limited to, ~~Antage~~ ANTAGE W500, W400, W300, BHT, SP, DBH, [[DHA]] DAH or ~~Crystal~~ CRYSTAL manufactured by Kawaguchi Chemical Industry Co., [[LTD]] Ltd., ~~Sumilizer~~ SUMILIZER TPL or [[TPF]] TPP manufactured by Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd and so forth, and any product can be used provided it has a function that prevents changes in adhesive strength and decreases in cohesive strength in a pressure-sensitive adhesive caused by oxidative deterioration.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 11 of page 12 with the following amended paragraph:

The "ultraviolet absorber" used in the present invention refers to a substance that has a function of preventing photooxidative deterioration caused by absorption of

ultraviolet rays. Examples of ultraviolet absorbers include benzotriazole ultraviolet absorbers, benzophenone ultraviolet absorbers, inorganic ultraviolet absorbers such as cerium oxide fine particles, etc., and at least one of these ultraviolet absorbers can be contained in the pressure-sensitive adhesive of the present invention as necessary within a range that does not impair the object of the present invention, such as at 5 parts by weight or less (based on 100 parts by weight of the styrene-isobutylene block copolymer or 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic elastomer composed of a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer and a styrene block copolymer or styrene random copolymer other than a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer). Examples of commercially available products of ultraviolet absorbers include, but are not limited to, Tinuvin TINUVIN P manufactured by Ciba Specialty Chemicals and so forth, and any product can be used provided it has a function that prevents photooxidative deterioration caused by absorption of ultraviolet rays.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 13 with the following amended paragraph:

The "antistatic agent" used in the present invention refers to a substance that has an action that prevents the generation of static electricity. Examples of antistatic agents include surfactants, conductive resins, conductive fillers, etc., and

at least one of these antistatic agents can be comprised in the pressure-sensitive adhesive of the present invention as necessary within a range that does not impair the object of the present invention, such as at 5 parts by weight or less (based on 100 parts by weight of the styrene-isobutylene block copolymer or 100 parts by weight of the thermoplastic elastomer composed of a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer and a styrene block copolymer or styrene random copolymer other than a styrene-isobutylene block copolymer). Examples of commercially available products of antistatic agents include, but are not limited to, ~~Electrostripper~~ ELECTROSTRIPPER manufactured by Kao Corp. and so forth, and any product can be used provided it has a function that prevents the generation of static electricity.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 9 of page 16 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
Kaneka ~~corporation~~ Corporation, SIBSTER 102T, MFR = 0.6  
g/10 min  
(230°C, 2.16 kg) 100 parts
- Tackifying resin: Arakawa Chemical  
Industries Ltd, Rosin Ester Tackifying Resin,  
~~Pine Crystal~~ PINE CRYSTAL KE100 15 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals Company Limited,  
~~Nisseki~~ Polybutene NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 40 parts

- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry Co., LTD,  
Phenol antioxidant, Antage ANTAGE W500 1 part
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, Benzotriazole ultraviolet  
Absorber, Tinuvin TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 16 and 17 of the specification with the following amended paragraph:

The white polypropylene resin was obtained by kneading polypropylene manufactured by Basell (Molplen 440G, MFR = 1.3 g/10 min (230°C, 2.16 kg), EMB2011P ethylene-butene rubber manufactured by JSR, and titanium oxide manufactured by Ishihara Sangyo Co., Ltd (Tipaque TIPAQUE A220) at a weight ratio of 73:20:7 at 200°C using a twin-screw extruder followed by forming into pellets to use.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 17 of page 17 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
Kaneka Corporation, SIBSTER 102T 100 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals,  
Nisseki Polybutene NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 40 parts
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry,

~~Antage ANTAGE~~ W500 1 part  
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 17 and 18 with  
the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
~~Kaneka Corporation~~, SIBSTER 102T 100 parts  
- Tackifying resin: Arakawa Chemical  
Industries, ~~Pine Crystal~~ PINE CRYSTAL KE100 18 parts  
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals,  
~~Nisseki Polybutene~~ NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 100 parts  
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry,  
~~Antage ANTAGE~~ W500 1 part  
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 24 of page 18  
with the following amended paragraph:

The white polypropylene resin was obtained by kneading  
polypropylene (Idemitsu Petrochemical, J-452HP, MFR = 3.5 g/10  
min (230°C, 2.16 kg)), EMB2011P ethylene-butene rubber  
manufactured by JSR, and titanium oxide (Ishihara Sangyo,

Tipaque TIPAQUE A220) at a weight ratio of 73:20:7 at 200°C using a twin-screw extruder followed by forming into pellets to use.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 2 of page 19 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
Kaneka Corporation, SIBSTER 102T 50 parts
- Styrene random copolymer (HSBR): JSR,  
Dynalon DYNALON 1320P 50 parts
- Tackifying resin: Arakawa Chemical Industries, Pine-Crystal PINE CRYSTAL KE100 15 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals, Nisseki Polybutene NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 40 parts
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry, Antage ANTAGE W500 1 part
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Tinuvin TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 19 and 20 with the following amended paragraph:

A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet was produced according to the same method as Example 1 with the exception of changing the SIBS in the pressure-sensitive adhesive composition of

Example 1 to SEPS (styrene block copolymer, Kuraray Co., Ltd., Septon SEPTON 2063, MFR = 7 g/10 min (230°C, 2.16 kg).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 10 of page 20 with the following amended paragraph:

The white polypropylene resin was obtained by kneading polypropylene manufactured by Idemitsu Petrochemical (J-452HP, MFR = 3.5 g/10 min (230°C, 2.16 kg)), EMB2011P ethylene-butene rubber manufactured by JSR, and titanium oxide (Ishihara Sangyo Co., Ltd., Tipaque TIPAQUE A220) at a weight ratio of 73:20:7 at 200°C using a twin-screw extruder followed by forming into pellets to use.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 18 of page 20 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
Kaneka Corporation, SIBSTER 102T 100 parts
- Tackifying resin: Arakawa Chemical Industries, ~~Pine Crystal~~ PINE CRYSTAL KE100 30 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals,  
~~Nisseki Polybutene~~ NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 230 parts
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry,  
~~Antage~~ ANTAGE W500 1 part

- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, Tinuvin TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 20 of page 21 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene-isobutylene block copolymer (SIBS):  
Kaneka Corporation, SIBSTER 102T 100 parts
- Tackifying resin: Arakawa Chemical  
Industries, ~~Pine Crystal~~ PINE CRYSTAL KE100 25 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals,  
~~Nisseki Polybutene~~ NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 100 parts
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry,  
Antage ANTAGE W500 1 part
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, Tinuvin TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 21 and 22 with the following amended paragraph:

The white polypropylene resin was obtained by kneading polypropylene manufactured by Idemitsu Petrochemical (J-452HP, MFR = 3.5 g/10 min (230°C, 2.16 kg)), EMB2011P ethylene-butene rubber manufactured by JSR, and titanium oxide (Ishihara Sangyo Co., Ltd., Tipaque TIPAQUE A220) at a weight ratio of 73:20:7

at 200°C using a twin-screw extruder followed by forming into pellets to use.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 8 of page 22 with the following amended paragraph:

- Styrene random copolymer (HSBR) : JSR,  
~~Dynalon~~ DYNALON 1320P, MFR = 0.6 g/10 min  
(230°C, 2.16 kg) 100 parts
- Softening agent: Nippon Petrochemicals,  
~~Nisseki Polybutene~~ NISSEKI POLYBUTENE HV300 40 parts
- Antioxidant: Kawaguchi Chemical Industry,  
Antage ANTAGE W500 1 part
- Ultraviolet absorber: Ciba Specialty  
Chemicals, Tinuvin TINUVIN P 1 part

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 23 of page 22 with the following amended paragraph:

A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet was produced using the spread coating method described in Example 3 after substituting the SIBS used in Example 3 with SIS (styrene-isoprene-styrene block copolymer, Zeon Corp., Quintac QUINTAC 3421C).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on line 29 of page 22 with the following amended paragraph:

A pressure-sensitive adhesive sheet was produced using the spread coating method described in Example 3 after substituting the SIBS used in Example 3 with polyisobutylene (PIB, ExxonMobil Chemical, Vixtanex VISTANEX MML80).